

## **Report on the capacity building workshop “Stakeholder involvement in Transboundary Water Resources Management”, 25-27 March 2008 Podgorica, Montenegro<sup>1</sup>**

### ***Introduction***

Public involvement has been recognised as an integral component of an effective system for managing water resources. Decisions related to the use and management of water resources have impacts on people's everyday lives, their economic well-being, and, not least, on the health of the ecosystems on which all societies depends. The right of the public, and particularly of affected stakeholders, to participate in these decisions has been widely acknowledged by international law e.g. Aarhus Convention. The integration of stakeholders' views and interests into international waters management reflects a broader recognition and application of the public's fundamental right to be involved in environmental decision-making processes. Among other, this recognition was clearly articulated in the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Public participation in water management is not only a right, it is also a very useful tool. It has been proven that early and meaningful involvement of stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of water management, secures a much more sustainable and smooth operation of the relevant systems and schemes.

The Capacity Building Workshop “Stakeholder involvement in Transboundary Water Resources Management” was organized in Podgorica, Montenegro, 25-27 March 2008 by the Global Water Partnership-Mediterranean (GWP-Med) and the Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO/ECSDE) in cooperation with the Montenegrin Ministry of Tourism and Environment. The activity is supported by the European Commission<sup>2</sup>, GEF IW: LEARN and UNEP/MAP.

The Workshop is part of a series of targeted capacity building activities that focus on methodologies and experiences on addressing issues of transboundary water resources management in the framework of the Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process and GEF IW:LEARN. Four workshops will be organized in 2008 while two more are planned for 2009. The aim of the workshops is to enhance the practical capacity of key stakeholders on priority issues of integrated management of shared water bodies, hence assisting in advancing practical application in Southeastern Europe SEE. The next workshop will be organized in Ohrid, FYR Macedonia, late July 2008 and focus on the Integrated Management of Shared Lakes Basins.

The activities work in synergy with the GEF IW projects in the area i.e. “Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Prespa Lakes Basin of Albania, FYR Macedonia and Greece” and “Integrated management of Skadar Lake ecosystem”. Moreover they work in synergy and support the implementation of the GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystems as well as the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI).

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<sup>1</sup> For further information on the workshop please contact Dimitris Faloutsos, Programme Officer Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med), email: [dimitris@gwpmed.org](mailto:dimitris@gwpmed.org)

The workshop presentation and other information on transboundary water resources management in Southeastern Europe, are available at the Transboundary Waters Information Exchange Network for Southeastern Europe website ([www.watersee.net](http://www.watersee.net)).

<sup>2</sup> Through the Annual Funding of MIO/ECSDE

The workshops **geographically focus** primarily on the:

- a. hydrographical network of the Southwestern Balkan Peninsula that includes the Prespa, Ohrid and Shkoder Lakes and Drin River basins.
- b. Sava River Basin.

### ***Objectives***

The main objective of the Podgorica Workshop was to build capacity of targeted players involved in the management of transboundary waters in SEE and support their efforts in developing IWRM plans for shared water bodies with emphasis on stakeholder's involvement. Responding to and serving the outcomes of the Ohrid International Roundtable (2006)<sup>3</sup>, the workshop also aimed to assist the process for the development of a shared vision for the greater Drin River Basin as a first step towards cooperative management of the Basin (see Map 2).

The specific objectives of the workshop, was for the participants to:

1. understand the conceptual framework for public participation in shared water resources management at different levels: international, national, and local;
2. be informed about the legal frameworks for public participation at international level;
3. get familiar with the various involvement strategies and tools that may be used in the different steps within a stakeholders involvement process;
4. learn the steps of a stakeholders involvement process<sup>4</sup>;
5. identify ways of integrating the different tools and techniques into IWRM planning at national and transboundary level;
6. learn how to prepare a stakeholders involvement plan;
7. identify peers in the region to work with in addressing issues of TWRM in the future;
8. appreciate the importance of public participation and its benefits to the IWRM and to their work.

### ***Participants***

Sixteen selected representatives of water management authorities at national and local levels, research institutes, regional and national NGOs from Albania, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, and Montenegro participated in the Workshop. The list of participants is given in Annex II.

### ***Methodology & Structure***

The Workshop followed a participatory and interactive approach allowing the familiarization of the stakeholders with the relevant conceptual approaches and tools while providing at the same time case-specific examples from within and outside the SEE region.

The agenda of the three days Workshop included short lectures, presentation of case studies, role playing, group and plenary discussions and a planning exercise. The approach followed enhanced sharing of experiences among participants.

The discussions and work conducted was supported by training and background materials on the subject (the relevant files accompany this report).

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<sup>3</sup> *International Roundtable "Integrated Shared Lake Basin Management in Southeastern Europe", 12 - 14 October 2006, Ohrid, FYR Macedonia*

<sup>4</sup> *A stakeholders involvement process include: Identifying and analyzing of the interest groups; defining the objectives; determining the type of public involvement required; choosing the involvement strategies and methods; planning of the implementation, evaluating the process, etc.*

The **case studies presentations** were focused on experiences of public participation and stakeholders involvement in the management of transboundary waters in the

- SEE and more specifically in the Shkoder Lake Basin shared by Albania and Montenegro;
- the Danube river basin;
- the Baltic Sea Basin, including the transboundary Lake Peipsi/Chudskoe Basin shared by Estonia and Russia.

These presentations in combination with the **short lectures** (the themes of the lectures can be seen in the Workshop programme – Annex I) provided the necessary background information (legal framework at international level, stakeholder involvement methods and tools etc.) to the participants.

An important part of the discussions that followed the presentations was devoted on how to advance the approaches currently used to apply IWRM approaches and public participation principles to meet the future requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive in view of the integration of the countries of the region in the European Union.

The **role playing** was conducted using the “ORK simulation game manual” (Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation, 2005). It assisted participants to “think outside of the box” and understand the perspectives and roles of the different stakeholders while addressing challenges linked to natural resources management. It also allowed understanding the importance of the stakeholders’ involvement in effectively addressing such challenges.

The **study visit** to the Skadar Lake National Park premises and the lake surroundings provided the participants with first hand information about the state of the Shkoder Lake, the pressures to the natural system, the managerial measures adopted as well as the roles of different stakeholders. This information being complementary to this provided by the organizers was used by the participants as background for the **planning exercise**.

Based on these, the Shkoder lake basin (where the event took place) was used as a “laboratory” for the needs of the workshop; **the participants were asked to work in two groups** on a scenario based on realities of this shared water body and prepare an outline of a “stakeholders involvement plan”. The work of each of the two groups was facilitated by a trainer. The group work for the preparation of the plan, besides being a “hands on” approach allowed the interaction among the participants, hence their cross-fertilization. It also assisted them to identify peers in the region to work with in addressing issues of TWRM in the future.

Given the broad spectrum of issues involved in the preparation of such plans, the learning process -during the planning exercise- was adaptive and elaborated on specific issues in accordance to the learning needs and the background of the participants. The work focused on 4 main topics:

- identification of the overall objectives of the “stakeholders involvement plan”,
- identification of the key stakeholders to be involved,
- identification of the key interests and priorities of the stakeholders, and finally
- identification of the already implemented as well as needed key public participation and stakeholders involvement activities.

An overview of the outputs of the two working groups is provided in Annex III.

The group discussions demonstrated that there is already a range of stakeholders involved in the management of the Shkoder Lake. A number of activities have been implemented at various levels aiming to enhance public participation and stakeholders' involvement. Nevertheless, the participants realized that more work should be done in the future and that stakeholders shall benefit from experience and input from other basins facing similar challenges.

There is a range of on-going and planned projects for the management of Lake Skadar at local, national and trans-national levels. Enhanced public participation and stakeholders' involvement are key to their successful implementation.

All participants agreed on the importance of enhanced coordination among responsible institutions, especially at the trans-national level in order to develop sound public participation and stakeholders' involvement plans covering the whole basin.

The conclusions of the working groups' discussions could be used as an input by experts involved in the development of the Lake Skadar stakeholder involvement plan. It is important that the proposed activities at different management levels are coordinated and information exchange is organized to ensure that all the key stakeholders are involved.

The participants were given a CD that included the presentations made, the overview of the outputs of the two working groups as well as the training and background material on public participation and stakeholders involvement in TWRM used in the workshop. This material is also available at the [www.watersee.net](http://www.watersee.net).

#### ***Evaluation by the participants***

Overall, the participants considered the Workshop to be successful. The vast majority thought that the objectives of the workshop as well as their objectives and expectations were sufficiently met. Most of the participants appreciated the participatory and interactive approach followed as well as the fact that a facilitated planning exercise where the participants developed an outline of a stakeholder's involvement plan was used as a learning approach. This was also obvious from the answers given regarding the characteristic of the Workshop that they mostly appreciated. The majority was pleased by the quality of organization and the duration of the workshop. The evaluation form used is given in Annex IV. A table indicating the degree that the participants considered different characteristics of the Workshop as satisfactory/sufficient is given below.

Table indicating the degree that the participants considered different characteristics of the Workshop as satisfactory / sufficient. The participants had to indicate their preference using a scale from 1 (Not at all) to 7 (Very much).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<b>Quality of Preparation</b> (material distributed, research on the theme of the workshop, etc)	0%	0%	0%	7,69%	15,38%	23,08%	53,85%
2	<b>Quality of explanations</b> (Clear explanations on the theme and satisfactory answers on the questions of the participants))	0%	0%	0%	7,69%	23,08%	15,38%	53,85%
3	<b>Quality of the overall presentation</b> (good use of audiovisual means, flipcharts, etc, energetic & flexible facilitation).	0%	0%	0%	7,69%	7,69%	23,08%	61,54%
4	<b>Quality of group work and discussions</b> (Use of effective group discussion methods that motivate for energetic participation)	0%	0%	0%	7,69%	38,46%	30,77%	23,08%
5	<b>Good balance between theory and experiential methods</b> (if you check 1 – 3 indicate <i>what</i> you would like more)	0%	0%	16,67%	0%	16,67%	41,67%	25,00%
6	I consider <b>the objectives of the workshop</b> , as set by the facilitators were fulfilled ...	0%	0%	0%	7,69%	15,38%	30,77%	46,15%
7	I consider <b>my own objectives and expectations</b> for the workshop were fulfilled ...	0%	0%	7,69%	0%	7,69%	61,54%	23,08%
8	I consider the <b>overall organization</b> (transports, secretariat, translation facilities, etc) ...	0%	0%	0%	15,38%	7,69%	23,08%	53,85%
9	I feel the content of the seminar <b>is relevant and applicable to my work</b> /profession.	0%	0%	0%	15,38%	7,69%	38,46%	38,46%
<b>In terms of <u>duration</u> I consider the total length of the workshop ...</b>								
a) limited, I would like it to take longer      b) just enough, satisfactory      c) too long, I would prefer it shorter								
7,69%		76,92%		7,69%				

## Annex I. Workshop programme

Tuesday – 25 March 2008	Wednesday – 26 March 2008	Thursday – 27 March 2008
<b>1. Welcome and introductory activities</b> <b><u>9.00 – 10.00</u></b> 1a. Welcome & participants' familiarization activity 1b. Presentation of the objectives and structure of the workshop. <i>Dimitris Faloutsos</i> 1c. Participants expectations. <i>Kari Aina Eik - Gulnara Roll</i>	<b>4. Field visit – Lake Skadar National Park</b> <b><u>09.00 – 13.00</u></b>	<i>'Refreshing memory' activity</i> <b>5b. Planning exercise (continued)</b> <b><u>09.10 – 13.00</u></b>
<b>2. Presentations on the principles, legal and institutional framework of Public Participation in TWRM</b> <b><u>10.15 – 13.00</u></b> 2a. Public Participation and Stakeholders Involvement - General principles. <i>Kari Aina Eik</i> 2b. Public Participation in the management of shared water bodies: institutional and legal frameworks of Public Participation (Aarhus convention, WFD provisions, UNECE Water Convention etc.) and participation practices. <i>Gulnara Roll</i> Questions, comments and discussion		
Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
<b>3. Stakeholders Involvement: theoretical &amp; practical issues- Case Studies</b> <b><u>14.30 – 18.00</u></b> Case Studies of stakeholders' involvement in TWRM and preparation of stakeholders involvement plans - methods and steps 3a. Stakeholders involvement in the management of Shkoder Lake - Vasiljje Buskovic 3b. Danube River Basin. <i>Kari Aina Eik</i> 3c. Lake Peipsi/Chudskoe basin (Estonia/Russia). <i>Gulnara Roll</i> Simulation game "Let's build a big port" – <i>Gulnara Roll</i>	<b>5. Planning Exercise</b> <b><u>15.00 – 18.00</u></b> <i>Kari Aina Eik - Gulnara Roll</i> <b>5a.</b> Explanation of the Planning exercise "Preparation of a stakeholders involvement plan within the integrated management of the Skadar lake basin" <b>5b.</b> The participants worked in two separate groups. The trainers facilitated the work and discussions in each group.	<b>5b. Planning exercise (continued)</b> <b>- Presentation of the outputs of the working groups &amp; Discussion in plenary</b> <b><u>14.30 – 17.00</u></b>
Dinner	Dinner	Dinner

## Annex II. List of participants

	Country		Given name	Family name	Organisation	Address	Phone	E-mail
1.	Albania	Mr.	Agim	Shimaj	Project Coordinator, Lake Shkoder/Skadar Integrated Ecosystem Management Project		+355692085090, +355 693058622	<a href="mailto:a_shimaj@yahoo.com">a_shimaj@yahoo.com</a>
2.	Albania	Mr.	Elton	Duni	<i>Q.T.T.B, Research Engineer in Agriculture field</i> , Center for the Transfer of Technologies in Agriculture, Directorate of Agriculture, Korca		+355 684011271, +35582454950	<a href="mailto:eltonduni@hotmail.com">eltonduni@hotmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:eltonduni@gmail.com">eltonduni@gmail.com</a>
3.	Albania	Mr.	Niko	Xega	Manager, Prespa National Park		+355 692132932	<a href="mailto:nikoxega@gmail.com">nikoxega@gmail.com</a>
4.	Albania	Mr.	Osman	Deltina	Director, Water agency of Drin-Buna Basin		+355 682 081245	
5.	Albania	Mr.	Pladon	Gani	Director, Water agency of Shkumbin Basin		+355 0692 143617	
6.	Albania	Mr.	Skender	Hasa	Head of water Resources Sector, Ministry of Environment Forestry and Water Administration		+355 6820 56983, +355 682081233	<a href="mailto:shasa@moe.gov.al">shasa@moe.gov.al</a>
7.	Albania	Mr.	Arian	Merolli	Secretary of Watershed Management Committee for Ohrid and Prespa Lakes, Ministry of Environment Forestry and Water Administration	Secretariat of WMC Office, Vilat Qeveritare, No.2 Pogradec	+ 355 832 49-66, cell. +355 68 377 1 636, +35571443023	<a href="mailto:piuoffice@adanet.net">piuoffice@adanet.net</a> <a href="mailto:arianmeroli@yahoo.com">arianmeroli@yahoo.com</a>
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9.	FYR Macedonia	Mr.	Ylber	Mirta	Head of Department for Waters, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning		+389 2 30 66 930 ext 118 (Darinka), +389 71356405	<a href="mailto:i.mirta@moepp.gov.mk">i.mirta@moepp.gov.mk</a>
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11.	FYR Macedonia	Mr.	Aleksandar	Ivanovski	Project Specialist, UNDP, GEF project "Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Prespa Lakes Basin"	III Makedonska Udarina Brigada 10a, office No 9	00389 70 659711	<a href="mailto:aleksandar.ivanovski@undp.org">aleksandar.ivanovski@undp.org</a>
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17.	Austria	Ms.	Kari	A. Eik	Facilitator / Project Implementation and Communication Specialist, UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project / Black Sea		+436645000520	<a href="mailto:kari.eik@unvienna.org">kari.eik@unvienna.org</a>
18.	Estonia	Ms.	Gulnara	Roll	Facilitator / Chairman, Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation			<a href="mailto:gulnara.roll@gmail.com">gulnara.roll@gmail.com</a>



19.		Ms.	Iro	Alampei	Programme Officer, Mediterranean Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development	12, Kyrristou str. 10556 Athens, Greece	T: +30210-3247490, -3247267 F: +30210-3317127	<a href="mailto:alampei@mio-ecsde.org">alampei@mio-ecsde.org</a>
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## **Annex III**

### **Output of the two working groups**

#### ***Working Group 1*** (facilitator: Kari Aina Eik)

##### **1.**      *Main Objective of the Lake Skadar Stakeholder involvement plan*

- » More public involvement into the management of the Lake Skadar from both Albanian and Montenegro side
- » Raise awareness in the Lake Skadar
- » Attract donor support for stakeholder projects
- » Better management of the Lake
- » To follow legal obligations (Aarhus etc.)
- » To prevent conflicts between stakeholder groups

##### **2.**      *Key Stakeholders in the Lake Skadar*

###### Trans-national level:

- » Ministry of Environment in Albania and Montenegro
- » Ministry of Water Management of Montenegro
- » Administrations of protected areas in both countries
- » Municipalities of Lake Skadar in Albania and Montenegro
- » NGOs working trans-national
- » Universities in Montenegro and Albania
- » Donors
- » Business communities

###### National and local level:

- » Ministry of Environment in Albania and Montenegro
- » Ministry of water management of Montenegro
- » National Park administration
- » Hydro metrological institute in Montenegro and Albania
- » Eco-toxicological institute in Montenegro
- » Local government
- » Universities in Montenegro and Albania
- » Municipalities around the lake
- » Business communities / industry
- » Agency of Drin river basin
- » Regional Environmental Agency
- » Fisheries management organisations
- » NGO Sector > Green Step, Green Home, Greens of Montenegro

##### **3.**      *Key interest of Lake Skadar Stakeholders*

#### Ministry level

- » Protection of the Lake Skadar environment
- » Sustainable development
- » National and international legal commitments
- » Monitoring (tool)

#### Local Municipalities

- » Protection of the Lake Skadar environment
- » Sustainable development
- » Economic development (fisheries and tourism)
- » Water supply
- » Re-election

#### NGOS

- » Protection of the Lake Skadar environment
- » Cooperation among stakeholders
- » Raise capacities of NGO
- » Promotion and reputation of NGO

#### Business community

- » Economic interests
- » Income generation

#### Donors

- » Transboundary cooperation and enhanced management of the lake Skadar
- » Visibility
- » Influence
- » Historical

#### Universities

- » Capacity building
- » To finance research
- » International cooperation
- » Monitoring and research

#### Fisherman management organizations

- » Stop illegal fishing
- » Increase fish stock
- » Increase income
- » Protection of species
- » Stop illegal fishing methods

#### Population around Lake Skadar

- » Income increase
- » Improved livelihoods / wellbeing

- » More tourists coming to the lake
- » Clean water / bathing
- » More fish and birds

4. *Ongoing public participation activities for the Lake Skadar*

- » Lake Skadar Day in June (since 2 years)
- » Ramsar Convention February 2
- » Transboundary Forum – both countries 11 members
- » Joint Management Committee
  - » Working Groups
  - » Joint Secretariat
  - » Joint monitoring
- » NIVA financing monitoring activities in the Drim/Drin basin
- » GTZ financing joint development of tourism
- » SDC financing stakeholder activities
- » Donor financed projects for ecosystems, management and protection
- » Consultations between stakeholders to development of new water law in Albania
- » Monitoring activities by scientific institutions
- » Public hearings for Environmental assessment, Joint Strategic Action Plan
- » Ad-hoc trainings in Montenegro
- » University in Albania (department of Lake Skadar)
- » Study visit of governmental officials to lake in Austria – capacity building – new ideas for activities
- » Development of information Materials produced by REC branches in both countries
- » Media activities, press conferences in relation to events etc.
- » News paper for Environmental issues in Montenegro

5. *Proposed activities to enhance public participation in the Lake Skadar area*

- » Develop methods to involve local authorities
- » More visiting centers, resource centers, information centers (national parks and local authorities)
- » Capacity building activities on awareness raising and stakeholder involvement for institutions and officials in both countries
- » Educational packages prepared for schools
- » More media involvement to enhance awareness on issues related to Lake Skadar
- » Develop web-sites, message boards, and discussion forums
- » Plan for involvement of stakeholders in GEF project management plan
- » Make technical documents and legal instruments more understandable to stakeholders (summaries of Aarhus etc.)
- » Develop further activities related to the Skadar Lake Day (joint events, competitions, activities that involve youth and children.

## ***Working Group 2*** (facilitator: Gulnara Roll)

### *1. Main Objective of the Lake Skadar Stakeholder involvement plan*

- » To protect the environment in the lake basin and prevent environmental conflicts;
- » To implement the lake basin environmental protection measures through
  - » Ensuring leadership for major issues in the transboundary lake basin;
  - » Structuring the process of the implementation;
  - » Maximum wide representation of different interests and topics (to ensure in the longer run all the IWRM issues are taken care of)

### *2. Key Stakeholders in Lake Skadar*

#### Transnational level

- » Lake Management Committee
- » Transnational NGOs – REC
- » International organisations
  - » UNESCO
  - » RAMSAR Convention
  - » GEF
  - » Biodiversity Convention
  - » UN ECE Convention
  - » Bonn Convention
- » International donors:
  - » World Bank
  - » UNDP
  - » SIDA
  - » Swiss assistance
  - » Embassies

#### National level

- » Ministry of the Environment & Tourism
- » Ministry of Agriculture
- » Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- » Research Institutes
- » Universities

#### Local level

- » Local authorities
- » Local businesses
- » Local NGOs
- » Schools

- » Professional organisations

### 3. Key interests

On the transnational level

- » Protection and SD in the basin
- » Protection of the cultural and natural heritage
- » Wetlands protection
- » TW protection
- » Protection of the biodiversity
- » TW cooperation
- » Protection of migratory birds
- » Poverty reduction, Ec. dev.
- » Local sustainable development
- » Political and economic stability in the region, reduction of the migration, promoting the livelihood

Key interests on the national level

- » Environmental protection, restoration of wetlands, etc.
- » Agro land planning, agriculture development, management of fisheries and forestry
- » International relations with other states, international organizations, negotiations and implementation of treaties
- » Science and education

Key interests on the local level

- » Local development
- » Economic benefits
- » Environmental protection, cultural support, civil society involvement
- » education
- » Promotion of the members interests on local level

### 4. Key activities and tools

Different types of activities shall be organized at different levels of management – the transnational, national and local; the coordination needs to be coordinated when possible by the Lake Management Committee. Transnational NGOs play an important role in the exchange of information and coordination of activities in transboundary water basins.

Proposed activities include:

At the transnational level, it is proposed that

- » The Transnational Lake Management Committee as a decision-maker shall provide the coordination and shall establish Task Forces for preparation of the Management Plan. The Management Committee responsibilities should include the stakeholders' institutional strengthening activities, coordination of the water monitoring; the watershed management, including the intersector coordination.
- » Transnational NGOs, for example, REC shall participate in the Task Force and at donor meetings, individual meetings with donors and regularly inform on the process of stakeholder involvement

#### National level

- » Ministries' representatives shall participate in regular task forces meetings on their topics
- » Research organizations shall provide info on conducted studies; on request produce new studies, collect data; participate in the Task Force on the institutional capacity building; organize group discussions in each municipality or focus groups to assess people's opinions on the major water management issues

#### Local level

- » Environmental education and awareness activities
- » Working with educational curricular in schools
- » Information to citizens through mass media

## Annex IV. Workshop Evaluation Form

To which degree do you consider the following characteristics of the Workshop on “Transboundary Water Resources Management” as satisfactory / sufficient?

Indicate your preference using a scale from 1 (NOT AT ALL) to 7 (VERY MUCH).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<b>Quality of Preparation</b> (material distributed, research on the theme of the workshop, etc)							
2	<b>Quality of explanations</b> (Clear explanations on the theme and satisfactory answers on the questions of the participants)							
3	<b>Quality of the overall presentation</b> (good use of audiovisual means, flipcharts, etc, energetic & flexible facilitation).							
4	<b>Quality of group work and discussions</b> (Use of effective group discussion methods that motivate for energetic participation)							
5	<b>Good balance between theory and experiential methods</b> (if you check 1 – 3 indicate <u>what</u> you would like more .....							
6	I consider <b>the objectives of the workshop</b> , as set by the facilitators were fulfilled ...							
7	I consider <b>my own objectives and expectations</b> for the workshop were fulfilled ...							
8	I consider the <b>overall organization</b> (transports, secretariat, translation facilities, etc) ...							
9	I feel the content of the seminar <b>is relevant and applicable to my work</b> /profession.							

10. In terms of duration I consider the total length of the workshop ...

a) limited, I would like it to  
take longer

b) just enough, satisfactory

c) too long, I would  
prefer it shorter

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11. The part of the workshop I found most and interesting & WHY:

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12. The part of the workshop I found least interesting & WHY:

.....

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13. What more would you suggest to be included in the workshop? .....

.....

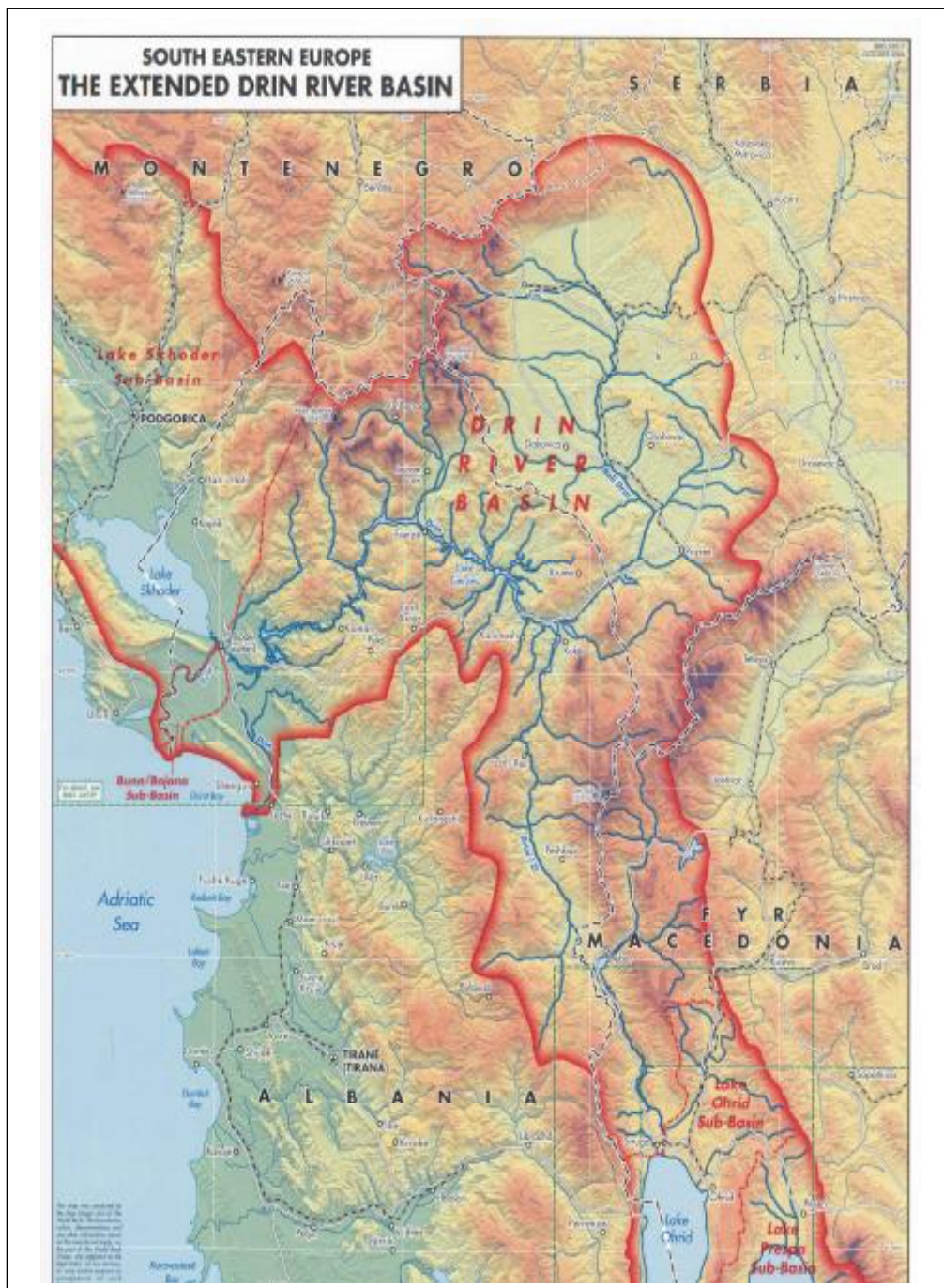


Map 1. The Shkoder Lake Basin



Source: The World Bank, 2006. Prepared for the needs of the International Roundtable on Integrated Shared Lake Basin Management, Ohrid, FYR Macedonia, 12 – 14 October 2006.

## Map2. The Extended Drin River Basin



Source: The World Bank, 2006. Prepared for the needs of the International Roundtable on Integrated Shared Lake Basin Management, Ohrid, FYR Macedonia, 12 – 14 October 2006.